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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

SPEECH OF MR. PROFFIT,

OF INDIANA ON THE CUMBERLAND ROAD QUESTION.

-CONCLUDED. House or Representatives, Feb. 13, 1840. Mr. Speaker, I, sir, would be the last person to speak in disparagement of our gallant soldiers, or to detract from the merit of any man. But, sir, I know of no concealed victories. At present I recollect of but one victory gained, and that was on the Withlacoochee, where the gallant Clinch carved a high rank upon the scroll of honor, but, instead of rank upon the scroll of honor, but, instead of receiving encouragement or even cold justice was, as I am informed, so shamefully treated by the administration that he immediately re-signed his command. And as to the scarred and war-worn soldiers who have greeted the compassionate vision of my colleague, all that compassionate vision of my colleague, all that I can say is, that I have not met such rare curiosities. I have, Mr. Speaker, seen some young gentleman promenading our lobbies, or dancing attendance in our ladies gallery, dressed, sir, in the most exquisite taste, "with profusions of beautifully arranged ringlets hanging on their shoulders, perfumed like a milliner," with white kid gloves and massive rings on the outside, and gold chains and richly chased quizzing glasses hanging around ly chased quizzing glasses hanging around their necks. I inquired, sir, who the creatures were, who, to my astonishment, I was informed that it was the remnant of the Florida army returned here on furlough. (Great laughter.) But, Mr. Speaker, my astonishment was somewhat diminished when, upon inquiry, I find that one company of volunteers engaged in this war charged the Government with Cologne water, and Windsor soap, and

choice wines, &c.; and it may be that upon examination, we may find sundry cosmetics, almond paste, &c. to preserve the complexion

from injury.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I will, for the bene fit of my colleague, who was so anxious to hear himself talk about the glories of the Florida war, give the House some further in-formation of its progress. For two or three years this Administration has been fighting the Indians, as I have shown you, with Co-logn water and Windsor soap; and now, sir, our rulers have determined to change their weapons, and to fight them with dogs. Yes, they have actually turned their attention to dog dealing. And I understand that the President is beset daily with applications for the office of dog-master general, an appointment, sir, ranking somewhat below the English title of master of the stag hounds. I no.if gentlemen now, sir, that none need apply for the honorable office of trainers and whippers in and kennel-cleaners and dog-feeders; all with the dogs from Cuba. Mr. Speaker, I will not now, for I have not time, notice the evasions and subterfuges and denials and partial confessions of which the Administra-tion have convicted itself on this subject. The time may come when expesure may be necessary. But, sir, I will say that I have no doubt, from all the circumstances and secresy attendant upon the purchase of these blood-hounds, that the intention was to use them as they were used by Cortez and Pizar-ro; and that what the Administration wanted in conduct it intended to make up in cruelty But, sir, I am not in the pathetic mood to-day. The humanity and good sense and correct feeling of the American People have spoken to the Administration in terms not to be mis understood, and it has, for the present, abandoned its bloody and revolting designs. The country, sir, is not yet in possession of official information from the War Department of the manner in which these blood-hounds are to be used; but, sir, an honorable gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Wise, who, I regret to say, is confined by severe indisposition, has communicated with the Department, and the letter of the Secretary of War to that gentleman says that he has given General Taylor orders, from which the following is an

'I think it proper to direct, in the event for those dogs being employed by any officer or officers under your command, that their use be confined altogether to tracking the Indians; and, in order to ensure this, and to prevent the possibility of their injuring any person whatsoever, that they be muzzled when in the field, and held with a leash while following the track of the

Now here, sir, is a new era in Indian fight

ing. The dogs have arrived, sir, and according to the letter of Mr. Magenis, the trip from Cuba to Florida did not agree with them. In his letter to the Secretary they are described as "being very much reduced and feeble, for want of proper food." Well, sir, we will suppose the dog-feeder to have done his duty, and that the dogs have been properly nourished and medicined and well fed. Now, sir, for the "field operations." Thirty-three bloodhounds, all in fine spirits, with the Spanish trainers to make them smell at the right place; the dogs all muzzled, as "per order," and thirty-three men all mounted, each leading a dog in leash, are in the field; the veteran dogs before, and the more inexperienced puppies behind; the officers of the dog regiment give the order to march, and away they go, colors flying. I have not un-derstood, sir, whether a band of music is to accompany them for their encouragement, or whether the march agreed upon is our glorious old national air of Yankee Doodle, or the Rogue's march, or some new tune composed expressly to befit the musical ear of this Spanish dog regiment. But, sir, I am delay ing the operations of our army by this discus sion. We will suppose the dogs upon a trail of hostile Indians; as the scent becomes strong, their blood-thirsty propensities increase. They are at all times hard to mancrease. They are at all times age, and we must excuse our dog-leaders i in the brush, amid thickets of the hammock the dogs run on one side of a tree or brush, and the dog-leader the other; the leash is entangled, and a parley must be held whether the dog or the dog-leader shall take the backtrack; the dog pulls one way and the man th other, and the dog, fierce, impatient, and snuf-fing blood, growing restive under this restraint and bad management, breaks loose, and away he goes, leashed and muzzled. And then for the orders of the Secretary. They are positive, sir; and the dog-leader, dreading a courtmartial for disobedience of orders, bellows at the top of his lungs, "Stop that dog! stop that dog!" The Secretary says that "in no

case must the dogs be let loose when tracking the Indians." But, sir, the dog is gone, leash-ed and muzzled. Now, sir, this is no caricature. I am told by one well acquainted with the ferocious character of these bloodhounds, that if once they smell blood, or become ex-cited in the chase, a dozen men can scarcely hold the cited in the chase, a dozen men can scarcely hold them. But, sir, suppose that no accident of the kind occurs—suppose that the dogs behave very decently, and obey orders as strictly as any of their two-legged brethren, and that after pursuing a trail they come close upon a hammock where the Indians are concealed. The Indian behind a tree or secreted in the grass, is taking deliberate aim upon the party as they approach. The whites perceive them not. At the first fire, and before you are aware of their proximity, down come all your Spanish allies, some killed, the balance wounded; the men shouting to the onslaught, the dogs howling—and away go the Indians, or it may be that they will stand their ground and drive your men back to St. Augustine again. And then, sir, we will, I suppose, cease operations in Florida until an ambassador, who is a good judge of dogs, can be apposited. cease operations in Florida until an ambassador, who is a good judge of dogs, can be appointed to visit Cuba and buy a fresh cargo.
In the meantime we will, I presume, try the
old method of Cologne water and Windsor
soap. Now, sir, is not this a history of this
dog experiment?

I tell you, sir, that these dogs will only
serve to let the Indians know where you are,
and to let you know where the Indians were.
I will say nothing, sir, of a thousand other de-

I will say nothing, sir, of a thousand other de-ficiencies in this mode of warfare. Mr. Ma-genis, who, I understand, is a very estimable the dogs rarely or never give tongue to warn the Indians of the approach of their pursuers." So, Mr. Speaker, these dogs will occasionalty give a howl when on the track, and then suppose we all know what becomes of the Indians. And I would further suggest, Mr. Speaker, that, if these Spanish trainers should not be disposed to come to very close quar-ters, they have but to give the dogs a hint, and a howl sufficient to startle all the Seminoles in Florida will be the consequence. But, Mr. Speaker, if your army should be so for-tunate as to defeat a handful of these naked Indians, and one warrior and two squaws should fall in a foray, O what a flourish of administration trumpets we shall hear pro-claiming the success of this experiment.

much fatigued, I will give another of the Secretary's reasons for the use of dogs. (Cries of "Go on," "go on.") I will quote his own language: "I have always been of opinion that dogs ought to be employed in this warfare to protect the army from surprises and ambuscades." Now, Mr. Speaker, these dogs, if I understood the Secretary, were to be used to catch the Indians; but, according to this to catch the Indians; but, according to this order, they are to be used to keep the Indians from catching us. I thought the difficulty was to find the Indians; but by this I understand that they are to prevent the Indians from finding us, or at least from finding us asleep; for the Secretary speaks, in another part of the letter, of "dogs being used to guard the encampment," and to "prevent surprises."—

Now, an enemy anxious to avoid battle does not often take you by surprise. Sir. I am not Now, an enemy anxious to avoid battle does not often take you by surprise. Sir, I am not well versed in this Florida war business; but I most sincerely hope, for the peace of the people of Florida, and for the safety of the army, that the troops do not all go to sleep at night, and trust to the dogs to guard them, which is certainly to be inferred from the words used, to "guard the encampment."—But, Mr. Speaker, I will criticise this matter no further at present; but, did I choose to deno further at present: but, did I choose to do so, I could say much, sir, about the extravagant and useless expenditures made in the prosecution of this war. I could show that between twenty and thirty millions have been squandered, foolishly squandered; and that, in all probability, as much more will be expended if this administration remains in pow-er. But, sir, I will at this time prosecute the inquiry no further: but will merely enter my protest against the action of the Government when expending the money due the Cumber-

land road in the Cuba dog market. I will, in conclusion, add, that the day was, sir, when our Indian wars were conducted without the use of dogs, or without applying to a degenerate colony of a degenerate na-tion to send us auxiliaries. When the gallant Wayne and his illustrious scholar, Harrison, led on the armies of our country; when such men as Davis, and Owen, and Spencer, and Warrick, and Johnson, and their brave associates in arms, served in the ranks of Indian war, then, sir, we heard nothing of dogs, and dog-trainers, and dog-leaders. The laurels won on the Miami, at Fort Meigs, at the Thames, at Tippecanoe, were unsullied by the use of such vile means. And, sir, I agree with my colleague, that if I were an officer of the American Army, rather than suffer my efforts to be paralyzed, and my profession disthe imbecile conduct of this Administration, I, sir, would retire from the ser-

Sir, (said Mr. Proffit,) I entered upon this discussion reluctantly. It is painful to me to dwell upon the stain which is attached to our national character from the conduct of our present rulers; and I appeal to my Administration colleagues to leave the man they have supported for President, a man who, as I have own, sir, has opposed, and still is opposing. the interests not only of Indiana, but of the whole West; and I invite them, sir, to join me in support of him who has always been our friend and benefactor, who, upon every occasion, voted for and sustained our interests, and who, when in Congress, always voted for appropriations for this road.

Sir, (said Mr. Proffit,) I had intended to examine many other positions assumed by gentlemen in this discussion, but time will not permit, and I will take my seat, sincerely grateful, sir, for the very marked and flattering attention I have received from the House.

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Look at the Bourbons, who intermarried until none were left save fools, imbeciles and madmen. The old Levitical law was not made without an object. REMARKS OF MR. RARIDEN,

WHOLE NO. 335

In reply to Mr. Wick, on Mr. Profit's proposition, &c.

Mr. R. said, he could not sit silent and hear his colleague (Mr. Wick) a second time attempt to excuse the Administration and its supporters in this House, for the opposition which the Cumberland road had been doomed to meet from that quarter, at the expense of his colleague (Mr. Profit) and himself; he could not conceive how his colleague (Mr. Wick) could deduce an apology for that opposition, which had manifested itself the first time this road had been named on this floor the present session, from his colleague, or his own deportment, anless it was something in their looks, he was very certain he had done or said nothing in meaning or temper to provoke such an opposition from any party, or for the foundation for an apology for such opposition; and that he was not aware that his colleague (Mr. Profit) had said any thing in relation to it which was not in strict accordance with the acknowledged and admitted facts, so far as related to the hostile attitude which the administration had assumed towards the road; and yet his colleague (Mr. Wick) allowed himself to say that, he regretted their course, that he, Mr. W., could not but observe the effect a few remarks of his, Mr. R's., a few days since, made in his House, had upon the friends of the administration; although he says, I touched the subject in the most decorous mraner, yet that my remarks had a vrsible effect I suppose, (said Mr. R.) he means in alienating the friends of the administration is placing a very low estimate upon the stability and patrotts of the means in alienating the friends of the administration is placing a very low estimate upon the stability and patrotts of the friends of the Administration was hostile to an appropriation, and that we did not like the omission to estimate for it as a work of interest to the nation, is paying but a poor compliment to the stability of their purposes, and it looks to me more like anticipating an excuse for his patty friends, to be used at home, than t

for Mr. P.'s proposition, and every Administration man in the House except those from Illinois, Indiana, and about three from Ohio, against it.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. THE RECENT DIFFICULTY. MR. BROCK'S STATEMENT IN REPLY TO

COL. PLEASANTON.

MR. BROCK'S STATEMENT IN REPLY TO COL. PLEASANTON.

Having seen the statements put forth by Mr. C. Ingersoll and Mr. Pleasanton in relation to circumstances of recent occurrence between those gentlemen and Mr. Naylor, I think it a duty which I owe to myself, to lay before the public the following relation of facts, a memorandum of which was made by me on the evening of their occurrence.

On Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, about half past four o'clock, I called upon Mr. Naylor, with no particular object in view, but merely to make a friendly visit; having no knowledge, or even suspicion, of the difficulties between him and Mr. Ingersoll.

I had been there but a short time, when Mr. Pleasanton came in. Mr. Naylor rose, received him courteously, and handed him a chair. After being seated, he said "be had another note for Mr. Naylor." Mr. Naylor saked if it was from Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Pleasanton replied that it was. Mr. Naylor sid "he was ready to receive any communication from him."

Mr. Pleasanton then remarked, that "it was considered but courteous when a gentleman requested a private interview with another to give it him." Mr. Naylor then rose from his seat, and said, "Certainly, sir, I will see you alone if you wish it; walk this way, sir;" and led the way into an adjoining room, closing the door.

After the lapse of perhaps ten minutes, during which the conversation was not so loud that I could distinguish words, Mr. Naylor opened the door, and in a firm but very quiet manner said, "now, sir, I wish to hear nothing more upon this subject; I have given you my only answer." Mr. Pleasanton then said something to the effect "that the answer was not satisfactory; the did not wish to go with such an answer; or that he would rather have some other answer."

At this time Mr. Naylor was in the room in which I would rather have some other answer."

the effect "that the answer was not astisfactory; he did not wish to go with such an answer; or that he would rather have some other answer."

At this time Mr. Naylor was in the room in which I was; he returned quickly to where Mr. Pleasanton stood, nearly in the middle of the backroom. At this moment I rose and followed Mr. Naylor, but the assertion of Mr. Pleasanton, that Mr. Naylor called, or motioned, or looked to me, like the most of his story, is a falsehood. So far from Mr. Naylor, at that moment, taking hold of Mr. Pleasanton, as the latter has seen fit to assert, Mr. Naylor again spoke to him in the most quiet manner; he said, "Sir, you have brought me a hostile measage in writing, to which I shall give no other than a written answer, and that you shall have as soon as I can see my friends; that is all I have to say upon this subject, and I request you to leave my house."—Mr. Pleasanton said "he would not leave this or any man's house, until it suited himself; he should remain as long as he chose." Mr. Naylor turning then to me, said—"Mr. Brock, will you go and get an officer to put this fellow out of my house." Mr. Pleasanton in a very loud tone, said—"I will not stir a foot for you nor all the officers in the town: I shall stay here as long as it pleases me." Mr. Naylor upon this, seized Mr. Pleasanton by the collar and jerked him towards the door; Mr. Pleasanton immediately grasped Mr. N. by the neck, and a violent struggle ensued. Mr. Pleasanton had his hat on—not having removed it, that I saw, since he came in—and an umbrella in his right hand, which he raised to strike with. Mr. Naylor wrenched it from him and threw it on the floor: I stood between them as much as possible, endeavoring to separate them; but so far from assisting Mr. Naylor, it is my firm conviction this had I not interfered, he would have left little of the redoubtable Colonel. He had become perfectly furious; and struck Mr. Pleasanton, finding Mr. Naylor in carnest, evidently exerted himself only to escape. He dodged and ducked

I got his umbrells and hat; when I took them to him, I could not forbear laughing in his face, (notwithstanding the seriousness of the occasion,) at the ludicrous figure he made. He looked perfectly astonished certainly, and went off with the manner of an ass, who, after much tribulation has been flogged into reasonable mea-

wires.

With respect to Mr. Pleasanton's statement, the as With respect to Mr. Pleasanton's statement, the assertion that Mr. Naylor called, or "looked imploringly," or in any manner asked me to assist him, is false. Had I thought he stood in need of assistance, or that Mr. Pleasanton was in "the act of successful resistance," I am free to say that I would have floored Mr. Pleasanton without a moment's hesitation, for his whole course of proceeding, from the moment of his entrance, so far as I witnessed it, was that of a weak man, who wished to show off the importance of his errand, by playing the part of a bully, and who evidently did not know how to behave himself on the occasion—my striking him consisted only in a sudden effort to part them, when I conceived (and I yet think not without reason.) that Mr. Pleasanton was in the act of drawing a weapon from his bosom; but as I have before observed, assistance on my part was unnecessary—Mr. Pleasanton ceissing to offer resistance as soon as Mr. Naylor struck him.

The assertion that Mr. Naylor and at any time, "Damn him, now give it to him,," is false; the only words Mr. Naylor addressed to me during the whole affair, were contained in his request to get an officer.

The assertion that the ladies of Mr. Naylor's family nterferred in any manner whatever with the proceedings, is false," The only "lady" who was heard upon the occasion being Mr. Naylor's daughter, aged about seven years, who certainly manifested more spirit upon the occasion than did the gillant Colonel.

The question, whether fear, like wine, has the effect of doubling the vision of its subject, I must leave for solution to Colonel Pleasanton and the opticians. I will but observe in conclusion, that Mr. Pleasanton ought to feel under the deepest obligation to me for saving him from punishment at the hands of Mr. Naylor, even more severe than his insolence and folly justly deserved.

FREDERICK BROCK.

Philad. March 24, 1840.
P. S. It may be proper for me to remark, that I have no interest or connection whatever with any matter relating to the election investigation now going forward in the Third District, nor have I been at any time in the remotest degree involved in it.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HARRISON.—The following circumstance was mentioned during the session of the Harrisburg Convention by the session of the Harrisburg Convention by Judge Burnet, of Ohio, a warm personal friend of General Harrison. Many years since, while the great tide of emigration was flowing through the western States, the hero of the Thames having, for a while, exchanged the arduous duties of a statesman and a general, for the more peaceful persuits of agriculture, was on a hot summer evening, at the porch of his humble "Log Cabin" asked for shelter and a meal, by a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion.—The jaded appearance of the steed, and the soiled garments of the rider, proclaimed the soiled garments of the rider, proclaimed the fatigue of the day, and with his usual courtesy, the old General welcomed the stranger.--After a plain and substantial supper, the guest joined with his host in social conversation; and the latter, laying aside the character of and the latter, laying aside the character of the soldier and statesman, willingly listened to the pious instruction of the traveller. They retired to rest, the good old soldier thankful to a munificent Providence, that he was enabled to administer to the wants of a fellow-creature, and the worthy minister of Christ, invoking the blessings of Heaven upon the head of his kind benefactor. Morning came, and the Minister prepared to depart. He was in the act of taking leave, when he was informed that his horse had died during the night. ed that his horse had died during the night .--This loss, however severe, considering that he had yet two hundred miles to travel, did not discourage him in the exercise of his duty; but taking his saddle-bags on his arm, he rose to depart with thanks for the kindness of his entertainer. The old General did not attempt to prevent him, though he offered his condo-lence upon the loss; but an observing eye could have detected a smale of inward satisfaction, which the consciousness of doing good alone produces. The guest reached the door, and to his astonishment found one of the General's horses accoutred with his own saddle and bridle, in waiting for him. He returned and remonstrated, stating his inability to pay for it, and that in all probability he should ne-ver again visit that section of country. But the General was inexorable, and reminding the astonished Divine, that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," sent him on his way, his heart overflowing with gratifude, and his prayers directed to Heaven for blessings on the venerable Hero.—Penn. German.

GOV. CAMPRELL.

The term for which this gentleman was elected expired yeaterday. Seldom has Virginia had a Chief Magistrate whose official career in all respects has been so entrely unexceptionable. We cannot now, in recurring to his administration, bring to mind a single official act, which, as Virginians, we could censure, or from which, as Virginians, we could censure, or from which, as Virginians, we could gentleman; in private life, a plain, mild, unassoming gentleman; in public, a firm and consistent republican and zealous patriot. In all his acts, he has looked singly to the true interests and substantial welfare of the Commonwealth; and what of good he may have failed to accomplish is imputable not so much to him as to the very contracted powers of his station.

imputable not so much to him as to the very contracted powers of his station.

To him in his retiracy we wish all the happiness which his many public and private virtues deserve, and to the old Commonwealth the good luck of always having her destinies confided to the guardianship of one so honest and patriotic—so true and devoted to her prosperity and freedom.—Richmond Whig.

A FICKLE RIVER .- The Connecticut river left its A FIGHT RIVER.—I he Connecticut river left its bed and board at Hadley, Mass., during the late freshet, and in its haste broke the neck of the very respectable isthmus near Hockanum. By this unceremonious withdrawal from its old channel, a beautiful curve in the river, before overlooked by Mount Holyoke, and making a picturesque feature of the landscape, is entirely destroyed. No longer can the poet sing:

"There direct ships.

rely destroyed. No longer can the poet sing:

"There dimly shines
Thy winding stream, Connecticut. As fall
The twilight shades upon her bosky banks
And stilly waters, Night comes from the East
Above thy summit, darking Moont, to lend
The shadow of her wings, and mingle there
Her influence to color all the scene—
Envious of the Day, whose pearly light
Has held a deep communion with the Earth."

At the prospect of the total overthrow of the cabbage

See approach old Tippe's power, See the cabbage heads look sour. Hard cider, Tip, and liberty

The New York Signal states the British and American military forces on and near the disputed boundary, as follows :

American. 150 Regulars, 96 Militia, 1200

It is stated that orders have been sent to Houlton to prepare accommodations for one regiment of United States troops, and that similar orders have been re-ceived at Woodstock, for one regiment of English Registry Law.-The New York Evening Post has

the following bit of good sense, in relation to the pro-posal of some of the Loco-foco party to nullify the "act to prevent illegal voting:"
"The question is often asked what shall be done if "The question is often asked what shall be done if the registry bill becomes a law. We answer, let us aubmit to the law, register our votes, heat our adver-saries, and wait until public opinion in the State, as it soon must, forces the Legislature to repeal the

"If we disobey the law, if we nullify, if we refuse to proceed under it, and attempt to conduct our elec-tions under the old law, we shall subject ourselves to very inconvenient consequences."

The "Inconvenient consequences" are thus summed

"We shall lose—1 the city—2 the Governor—3, the Presidential Electors—4 the Assembly, and give the Whigs just what they want, complete control of the State, and of the nation for the next four years at

British Force in the Canadas - The United Service Journal, published in London, says there are 25 regi-ments of troops now stationed in the Canadas, includ-ing one regiment now on the way from Jamaica. They average from 800 to a 1000 men—constituting in the whole, a force of about 20,000.